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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
H. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER

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The Daily Commercial

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1866. NO. 251

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

For many years before Jefferson Davis was incarcerated in Fortress Monroe, he was a man of seriously impaired health and a sufferer from nervous disease; and it is the prevalent opinion of those who knew him well, that without being confined at all the ruin which came upon his ambition would have brought him to peculiarly the same physical condition he is in now. He is suffering from the same nervous disease to which he was for years constantly subject at Richmond and at Washington. A gentleman from Richmond, of high standing and character, has recently spent an entire day with him in the Fort, where he found him improved in health since the report of Dr. Cooper, although he is far from being robust. He has very little appetite, and has that peculiar sallowness, which is the inevitable result of long confinement. He has the range of the entire liberty, under parole within the limits of the fortress, and spends much of his time in the apartment of his wife. He is at liberty to receive any books or papers sent to him, and in perusing these, and in conversations with his wife and numerous visitors who are constantly calling on him, he prevents time from hanging heavily upon him. Sentinels stand watch and ward upon him between sunset and sunrise. His room is between two verandahs, along which the sentinels pace through the night. Through the large windows, opening from his room to the verandahs, the sentinels have a constant view of the entire room. There is a light kept on a table in the adjoining room, which throws a dim light into the one occupied by the prisoner, and the only complaint that Mr. Davis makes is that the light annoys him. The beds of the sentinels have been covered to a depth of three inches with sawdust, and Mr. Davis does not complain of any disturbance from them. Mr. Davis admits that whenever he has made any complaint of his treatment General Miles has rectified the things complained of. In expects General Miles to remedy the light which hurts his eyes.

In regard to the book written by Dr. Craven, he thinks it a gross breach of confidence to write any books of a similar character, but having written one he should have adhered strictly to the truth. Generally he denies the accuracy of every reported conversation in the book. He repudiates in toto the account of the manacling scene. The writer furnishing these particulars says:

His account is to the effect that when the file of soldiers entered his room, and the sergeant had stated in a few words the orders the Government upon which they had come, he (Davis) quietly and briefly said that he would not resort to the extent of his power as an insult to "me and our people." With the view only of entering this forcible protest and the intent of engaging in a chivalric struggle with the soldiers, he struck at the man nearest him, when the soldiers brought their arms promptly to the position of "charge bayonets." Sergeant, however, instantly ordered "shoulder arms," and had the prisoner seized and placed upon the bed. He then ordered the irons applied for the same intent, but only for a moment, and they submitted without a remark to what he knew to be inevitable. The Sergeant, who was the only "officer" present, Mr. Davis says, performed his duty just as a soldier would do, made no apology for it, and did no unnecessary thing. In short, all the details of this scene, including the "clanking of the triple chain" by Davis, "Oh, the shame!" on the shackles being put upon his wrists, and the "gnashing of teeth" upon the irons having been put upon him, are nothing so incessantly by Southern newspapers, the upon the authority of the prisoner himself merely fragments of the doctor's imagination.

Magazines.

The *Lady's Book*, the *Lady's Friend*, and Arthur's *Home Magazine* for August, have been received by Gildenfenny and Pittock. The fashions are fully treated, with a variety of literary matter.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Says the Ebensburg *Allegheneian*: John S. Rhey, Esq., of Ebensburg, was an unsuccessful candidate before the late Democratic County Convention for the nomination of Assembly. The report having been circulated, before and after the Convention, that Mr. R. had received money from Simon Cameron for the purpose of securing his nomination, that gentleman comes out in a card in the *Journal and Sentinel* denying the charge, and saying any money he may have spent was his own, and invested for legitimate and honorable purposes. In conclusion, he "consigns the slanderers to the same political grave in which the cowardly originators ought forever to sleep." Oh, the harmonious harmony!

The soldiers of Cambria county who favor my policy" and Heister Clymer, are to have convention in Ebensburg on the 25th. The *Alleghenian* says: "This convention, it is sought, will be asked to indorse the action of se Democratic party in refusing to allow soldiers the right to vote while in the field. If ot large in number, it will be entirely respectble, and we anticipate an interesting and instructive session."

The Legislative Conferees for Westmoreland and Indiana counties, met in Blairsville, on nesday, July 11th, 1866. On motion, S. F. nouseman, Esq., was called to preside, and Dr. eo. R. Lewis appointed Secretary. Captain m. C. Gordon and A. W. Kimmel, of Indiana unty, and Col. Thomas Hutchinson, of Westmoreland county, were declared the unanimous ice of the Republican party of the District Assembly.

The following card, which appears in the ncaster *Express* of Tuesday, explains how e Clymerites do up things in the county of the ad Guard:" Last evening's *Intelligencer* res to my confinement in prison for the last enty days. This is very unkind, and I have doubt that some Copperheads made me nk for the purpose of procuring my name the Clymer bogus soldier call, and then took before the Mayor and had me sent up for enty days, for fear that it might immediately pose the outrage had been perpetrated on me. The Mayor is in the habit of sending persons who do not belong to his party, and charging his party friends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOSHEIM GRAHAM PAINTER.

aptain Chili Hazzard, editor of the Monon- ela *Republican*, in noticing the call for a dier's Clymer convention in Washington nty, says: "The call is signed by the names about one hundred and twenty soldiers, e of them good, many of them bad, and a of them not voters at all. It is a strange ture, good and bad, fair to middling. Take whole list of one hundred and twenty nes, and we have a document abounding in lonities. Never was there a muster-roll preted to the eye of man before. Besides furing fun to the Washington county soldiers en this upon to subscribe the names required in the war, it affords a new proof of proposition set forth by the martyr Sam ch, that some things can be done as as others. In analyzing the collection of es appended to this call, we find in the first ce, abundant evidence that there has been ockingly severe conscription to get them ther. We further find, that it embraces the t miscellaneous collection of personsething splattered, like the gatherings that e occasionally swept together in the rear, ing a battle that embraced, incidentally, e Old Soldiers, along with a great lot whose ons for being there were kept a profound et in their own bosoms."

he Crawford county Democracy met on nday and nominated Dr. J. W. Greer and ark Davis for Assembly. William Hubbell nominated for Sheriff.

. McClure makes the following reference to United States Senator question: The ansement that Hon. Thaddeus Stevens will candidate for United States Senator will ewhat derange the calculation of some asin a few counties, but it will not effect sault. If Thaddeus Stevens is the next Senator, with his present fame, he would sweep ield, but the Union party will not venture ch. Neither will the Democracy, unless they rardly be, to fill. I doubt whether he de- it, notwithstanding the statements of the aster papers. He may have refused to ibit the use of his name, but he will not r into the contest for the place. He will be ed in the House this fall by an increased rity, and will, I trust, remain where he ained his enduring fame, until he falls in ars—as did John Quincy Adams."

y, Morton, in his Indianapolis speech, said: here let me address a word to the young of Indiana. You are just starting into the world all before you, where and how ose. Beware how you connect your forwith a decayed and dishonored party, ly stained with treason, and upon whose alone the historian will write: 'False to ty, false to its country, and false to the age y in lived.' That miserable party has ucted a crime for which history has no , and the memories of men have no forness, and for which the execrations of manand for which the execrations of manbecome more bitter from generation to ation."

Tennessee delegation will stand: For ernor—Fowler, Maynard, Stokes, Arnell and ens. For the President—Patterson, (who quality), Campbell Trooper, Leftwich and , should Parson not take his seat oath, ywell would not unlikely be chosen in his ead. He is a gentleman of rare culture and , and would be a fit associate of such ers as Fessenden and Trumbull.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Admission of Tennessee.

Motion to Admit the State

Secretary Stanton and the President.

THE POSTMASTER GENERALSHIP.

Tennessee and the Union.

Brownlow's Compliments to the Dead Duck.

Rebel General Forrest Visits the President.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1866.

The event in Congress to-day has been the simultaneous movement in both Houses to admit the Tennessee delegation. In the House, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, read a dispatch from Governor Brownlow, stating that the battle had been fought and won, and that the Tennessee Legislature had ratified the Constitutional amendment. The news caused considerable commotion in all parts of the hall, the members gathering in groups, and discussing in conversation the probable action of the House. There seemed to be a general disposition to pass a resolution admitting at once the delegates from that State. A motion was then made to take up the resolution relating to Tennessee reported from the Reconstruction Committee on Tennessee, on March 5th. A protracted struggle followed. Mr. Stevens moved to lay the motion on the table. This was lost by the united opposition of the Democrats and some Union Republicans. Failing to defeat it, motions to adjourn were made and lost, and other parliamentary expedients resorted to, until at last the opposition yielded, and the Tennessee resolution was before the House.

Mr. Bingham then offered a brief resolution as a substitute for the one reported from the Committee, which reciting the fact that the Tennessee Legislature has ratified the Constitutional Amendment, proposes to admit the delegation from that State, upon taking the usual oath or office required by law. This resolution will probably be adopted to-morrow, though Mr. Boutwell and others intend to move to amend it so as to require universal suffrage in the Tennessee before allowing their representation. The Democrats announced that they intended to stand by Mr. Bingham and vote for the admission of Tennessee.

In the Senate Mr. Trumbull offered a similar resolution, but it was laid over to wait the action of the House. This unexpected development of the reconstruction question, it is believed, will prolong the session of Congress.

The Provost Marshal General.

The House to-day vindicated Roscoe Conkling from the charges preferred against him by Provost Marshal General Fry. Only four members voted against the Committee's report. Probably no public officer has been more severely denounced in Congress than General Fry. His letter preferring charges against Mr. Conkling was denounced as a gross and insolent libel, and Thad. Stevens intimated that Fry ought to be court-martialed.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations took up to-day the nomination of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, as Minister to San Salvador, and rejected it. This is equivalent to defeat in the Senate.

The Consular Appropriation Bill

Has passed both houses, with a proviso prohibiting the payment of any salary to James E. Harvey, as Minister to Portugal. The latter's recent publication of letters from officers lacking Congress, is the cause of this action. The House refused to hear Mr. Raymond in behalf of Mr. Harvey and the State Department.

Secretary Stanton had a long interview with the President to-day. The statement is rife that the matter of his *status* in the Cabinet was fully discussed. There is no probability, at least, of his immediate resignation.

Postmaster General.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, had up the question of confirming Mr. Randall as Postmaster General. A very animated debate took place for and against him, especially against him. No vote was reached, but his friends believe that he will be confirmed.

Judge Stansbury

Had an interview with the President this evening, but he has not signified his acceptance of the Attorney Generalship. The probability is strong that he will do so.

Brownlow's Message.

The following is Gov. Brownlow's dispatch to Mr. Bingham:

NASHVILLE, July 19.—The battle is fought and won. The amendment was ratified in the House to-day by 45 to 11. Two of Johnson's tools refused to vote. Give my compliments to the dead duck at the White House.

[Signed] W. G. BROWNLOW.

Financial.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the acceptance of seven-thirties from any holders in exchange for 5-20 bonds, and also upon equal terms as respects principal, the interest being adjusted according to the amount due on each security. The Assistant Treasurer in New York has been making the exchange for some days past, but in consequence of the present high price of seven-thirties, not a day demands are received. There is so little advantage in favor of the five-twenties at par, that the holders of small amounts of seven-thirties, do not find it to their interest to avail themselves of the opportunity offered to change them.

Deserters.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that when a volunteer on his return from desertion or absence without leave, as sentenced to made good the time of his illegal absence, he will be paid at the rates that was obtained while he was absent. And he will not be allowed to claim the benefit of additional pay during these rates until he shall have satisfied the sentence, or served a time equal to that which elapsed between his desertion and the passage of this law.

Public Land Sales.

During the month of June last, the Land Office of Eau Clair, Wisconsin, disposed of 93,818 acres, entered with agricultural College scrip; 1,600 acres, with bounty land warrants; 3,733 acres, for homested actual settlement; 2,708 acres sold for cash. Total 45,060 acres. At the St. Cloud, Minnesota office, 45,486 acres entered in June, two-thirds of which was for homested actual settlement, and the remainder with Agricultural scrip.

Secretaries Vs. Affairs.

Major General Wood, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's affairs in Mississippi, has forwarded to the Commissioner, letters received by him from the Governor of the State and Clerk of the United States District Court, which he says furnish evidence that the civil authorities of the State are beginning to be alive to the necessity of more stringent measures on their part for the suppression of outrages and violations of laws and for bringing the perpetrators to justice.

The President to-day received a few persons in the library.

Secretary Stanton

Had quite a long interview with the President this morning, and Lieut. General Grant was engaged with him for a considerable time this afternoon.

The Rebel Forrest.

The rebel General Forrest called at the White House this morning to see the President, but did not succeed in obtaining an interview.

Whole Slaughter.

The President made a terrible decapitation today of country postmasters. He sent over three hundred changes to the Senate.

Mass Meeting.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, and General Logan addressed a mass meeting here to-night, taking very radical ground.

Rejected.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Tuckerman as Minister to Greece.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

An arrangement has been made with the British Pacific for the transmission of book packets and packets containing samples of merchandise of no intrinsic value, in covers open at the ends, and subject to the usual regulations of the British mail packets from Panama to any other port in the United States, or Colombia or to any port in Ecuador, Bolivia, Chili, or Peru. New York and San Francisco are the United States offices of dispatch.

THE PEKIN EXPOSITION.

The Secretary of State to-day sent a communication to the House enclosing letters from N. M. Beckwith, special Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, in which he says that at a meeting of the French Scientific Commission, the Imperial Commissioner and Foreign Commissioners, the following suggestions were made by the English Scientific Association, and approved: First, to form a collection of the weights, measures and coins of all nations, to be exhibited in the palace of the Universal Exposition in 1867; Second, to organize an International committee, charged especially with the formation and exhibition of the collection, and to devise uniform and correct methods of promoting uniformity; Third, in accordance with these views, the Imperial commissioner has apportioned the space requisite for the exhibition, and formed a special committee connected with the scientific Commission, to which is to be charged with the subject.

Mr. Beckwith respectfully recommends the co-operation of the United States and the appointment of a commissioner, to be added to the Imperial Commission.

GOLD BONDS.

The report that a large number of five-twenty gold coupons have been issued surreptitiously, and that they are paid when redeemed, there being no way of detecting them, is incorrect, as has been ascertained by inquiry of the proper officers of the Treasury Department. No bonds or coupons have been surreptitiously issued. The report probably grew out of the fact that coupons with numbers apparently duplicated were redeemed, which proved on investigation to be simply an error in the numbering.

"NATIONAL UNION" CONVENTION IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Slim Attendance—Copperheads Not Admitted—Resolutions Adopted—Instructions to the Philadelphia Delegates.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—The Johnson National Union Convention in this city to-day was very thinly attended, the number of actual delegates not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five. Three Congressional Districts were unrepresented. None of the speakers invited from abroad were present. Only those who supported Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and now support Johnson's restoration policy, were allowed to participate. General Sol. Meredith presided. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were appointed. A series of resolutions were adopted. The first expresses ardent attachment to the union of the States under the Constitution, denies the right of secession, holds all attempts null and void, declares all the States now States of this Union as before the rebellion, denies the power of the General Government to exclude a State from the Union, or govern it as a territory. The second declares confidence in President Johnson undiminished, approves the general policy of his administration, indorses his restoration policy as wise, patriotic and constitutional, in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people, and in opposition to all faction, with the platform on which he was elected, and with the declared policy of the late President. The third asserts that under the constitution the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors is reserved to the States, and it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any part of the country in opposition to the wishes of the citizens thereof. Fourth, all the States are entitled by the Constitution to representation; all loyal members duly elected should be admitted to Congress without unnecessary delay, each House judging the qualification of its members. Fifth, the payment of the national debt, and the bonds issued to pay it never to be repudiated, and no debt whatever incurred in aid of treason and rebellion shall ever be paid. Sixth, the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to our soldiers and sailors. The widows and orphans of the dead should be cared for by the Government. It indorses the President's determination to give the offices to soldiers. Seventh, the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention are expected to co-operate only with loyal Union men.

FROM HAVANA.

Late Mexican News—Mission of the Empress.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana dates to the 14th.

Late advices from Mexico state that the Liberals continue to gain ground. Matamoras was abandoned by the Liberals. The Liberal cutter Marines attacked Tuxpan, on the morning of May, but was repulsed. Garcia Morales was at the North American line, receiving arms and powder. It also stated that Comonfort had received six pieces of cannon at Alla, from San Francisco. A French man-of-war steamer had arrived at Tampico to aid the naval forces there.

Letters from Monterey describe affairs in that section as very quiet. Canales is fully with Liberals. Toluca was again invaded by the Liberals under Trevino.

The departure of the Empress is said to be for the purpose of attending to international affairs.

It was rumored that Tampico had fallen into the hands of the Liberals.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Cholera Among United States Troops.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 19.—The steamer San Salvador arrived at Fernandina on the 18th with 500 recruits for the Seventh Regulars. There were over eighty cases of cholera on board them, and three deaths during the voyage. One death occurred after arriving at Tybee Bar, and one of two after reaching the wharf at Pelican Bar Island. There is no sickness among the white passengers, but the steamer will be held in quarantine for fifteen days. The troops are all comfortable on shore, and the sickness is subsiding.

The Smugerfest at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 19.—The city authorities said many of the most prominent citizens are making extensive preparations for the North American Sangerfest meeting on the 25th, which it is supposed will be the largest musical festival ever held in the country.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—General Sheridan's order regarding the erection of monuments commemorating the rebellion, &c., was recalled before publication.

COLD DRINKS IN THE "HEATED TERM."—The tendency of individuals affected by the extreme heat of the present time, is to make excessive indulgence in cold drinks, without much reference to the quantity or quality of the fluid they imbibe. So long as they can take a cold drink, a majority of the people care very little what that drink is, although physicians and all sensible people are aware that many people are annually killed by too frequent or injudicious use of cooling beverages during the heated term. A well-known physician says: "Ice and ice cream and ginger as a prescription most likely to meet the requirements of thirsty people. "Ginger," says he, "I consider the very best article, most agreeable and healthful to the system, and possess to employ. By its proper use they may have cool drinks at command at any and all time. Some time avoid most, if not all, the ill-effects produced by the cooling abominations a great many people pour down their throats during hot weather." "Extract of ginger" may also be employed by those who prefer to dispense in a fluid form. A bottle of the extract should be placed near the ice pitcher or cooler, and when people call for cold water a teaspoonful of the extract in their tumbler, before filling it with water, is preferable to the "cold water" and the powdered article, because I believe it acts more beneficially. In the West Indies this pest is considered one of the best preventives for the summer complaints of the tropics, when it is properly used, and is not abused."

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.—The [Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* says: "The manufacture of coarse cottons is at present an unprofitable business at the North, and is to remain so. The main so, from the fact that the Southern States are better adapted to that branch of industry. To make cotton manufacturing profitable, with, the cost of labor, machinery and motive power, as high as they are now, there must be a wider difference between the raw cotton and the manufactured goods. The South previous to the war was largely interested in the manufacture of coarse cottons, there being only thirty-nine cotton-mills in the States that revolted: North Carolina having thirty-two, South Carolina thirty, Georgia thirty-three, Virginia sixteen, Florida one, Alabama seventeen, and Alabama four-teen. The largest factories and best establishments are in Georgia. Many of these factories were ruined in the war, but they are rebuilding and will be increased since the operative population, liberated from the chains of slavery, and it is labor they most need. We should not be surprised to see the factories of the South having machinery for coarse fabrics, within two years, taking it out for send South, where water power is abundant, the cotton at hand, and the labor to be cheaper than here, replacing the same with finer machinery which is more profitable and for which our educated labor is better fitted."

THE SOCIAL SCALE OF BEGGARY.—There are very few beggars—pure and simple—in any of the large cities of the Union, in comparison with the number of paupers. The unfortunate people, even in the lowest grades, are rather too keen to descend to the lowest style of beggary. There are numbers who beg through a mean of models and contrivances, which they are about to patent; models for new underground and overground railways, which they intend to bring before the Legislature; models for improvements of every kind, which they only require a little money to make public. Others have found a panacea for every human ill, in the use of a certain potion, which they distribute freely at the price of five cents an ounce. Some, again, appeal to the charity of the public, as street musicians. It is true there are many who beg alms downright, and they go into the offices of people with unreserved impudence, to be refused even a cent. But the largest class of real beggars are those gentlemen who live on their means, but by what means they live nobody knows. They generally hang about third rate theaters, sleep in bar rooms, and live by negative excursions to the cracker-bowl which is generally kept on the counters of these establishments. These gentlemen are legion, and numerous but scarcely reputable class of almost every community.

INTEMPERANCE AMONG WOMEN.—The Boston correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*, asserts that the use of ardent spirits among women occupying the highest social position, prevails to an alarming extent in Boston. Husbands, they say the thirsty fair ones, go to the clubs, or some worse place, and drink and smoke all the evening, without a thought of their wives at home, who would like to have a little fun as well as they? So, congregating in little cliques, they get modestly "happy" on Hourison or old rye, and doubtless have a good time. It is well known that women make use of opium, ether, morphine, and other pernicious drugs to a very great extent. But few people are aware how prevalent the vice of tippling has become among the wives and mothers of the land. The wife of one of the most distinguished men of South Carolina—the only man in the State, it is said, who stood up for the Union till the last—was accustomed to take home large doses of morphine in order to secure needed rest after the excitements or fashionable life."

AMERICAN PLUCK.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: Austria's course in quietly giving up Venetia and calling upon Napoleon to interfere in her behalf, after encountering one defeat, contrasts strongly with the pluck and determination exhibited by Americans, North and South, during the gloom of the civil war. The defeat of a battle is sufficient to arouse all the energies of our people, and compel the Austrians, who of all peoples, "to throw up the sponge," and cry "enough." On taking a retrospect of our own conflict, however, we find that such defeats as Sudowa were the time and again encountered by both the Federals and insurgents without making their determination or purpose. In view of these facts may we not be excused for "boastingly parading," as an English journal has it, our American pluck, determination and endurance? Certainly we other people on the face of the earth would have prolonged the struggle one-tithe of the time.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

At Zanesville, on Saturday, one Frank Sullivan, while drunk, pounded an associate named Wilson so severely that he died next morning. Sullivant, hearing that he was about to be arrested, hired a carriage and rode off out of town. He was overtaken by officers on horseback, who overtook him and lodged him in jail.

The trustees of the Soldiers' Home, at Columbus, had their quarterly meeting on the 17th inst. The institution was visited by them and found to be in excellent condition. They decided to make an effort to secure situations as clerks, copyists, etc., for those inmates who desire them.

The resignation of Rev. M. P. Gaddis as Representative from Hamilton county, has been received at the Executive Department, and the Governor has ordered the vacancy to be filled at the October election.

The certificate of incorporation of the *Enquirer* Company of Cincinnati, with a capital stock of $2,000, was filed in the office of the Secretary of State on the 17th inst.

In Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening, Dr. George S. Blackburn, a partner of Dr. Bigler, made a desperate attempt to take his life by shooting himself. He fired four shots, the first two entering the forehead over the right and left eyes and the other two penetrating the back of his neck. No hopes are entertained of his recovery and no reason has been assigned for the rash act, except that he has often said that he was tired of life.

The certificate of incorporation of the American Hay and Cotton Press Company was filed at the Secretary of State's office on Friday. The company is organized for the purpose of manufacturing and vending the American Hay and Cotton Press. The capital stock is $50,000, divided into shares of $100. The principal office is to be located at Norwalk.

Norwalk is a lively town. A pickpocket was arrested there on Thursday last, tried, sentenced and the next day started off for a seven years' term in the Penitentiary.

On Thursday last, a man calling himself Anderson, drove into Circleville with two horses and a large load of wool. He sold the wool to Mr. George W. Wells. He also tried to dispose of his horses to Mr. Cunningham. While there he met Mr. Wells, discovered him, and such cautioning the wool was one of his own, and, in fact, that the wool was also his own, purchased by him in the name of Wells. Anderson was then arrested, because I believe it acts more beneficially. In the West Indies this pest is considered one of the best preventives for the summer complaints of the tropics, when it is properly used, and is not abused."

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.—The [Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* says: "The manufacture of coarse cottons is at present an unprofitable business at the North, and is to remain so. The main so, from the fact that the Southern States are better adapted to that branch of industry. To make cotton manufacturing profitable, with, the cost of labor, machinery and motive power, as high as they are now, there must be a wider difference between the raw cotton and the manufactured goods. The South previous to the war was largely interested in the manufacture of coarse cottons, there being only thirty-nine cotton-mills in the States that revolted: North Carolina having thirty-two, South Carolina thirty, Georgia thirty-three, Virginia sixteen, Florida one, Alabama seventeen, and Alabama four-teen. The largest factories and best establishments are in Georgia. Many of these factories were ruined in the war, but they are rebuilding and will be increased since the operative population, liberated from the chains of slavery, and it is labor they most need. We should not be surprised to see the factories of the South having machinery for coarse fabrics, within two years, taking it out for send South, where water power is abundant, the cotton at hand, and the labor to be cheaper than here, replacing the same with finer machinery which is more profitable and for which our educated labor is better fitted."

There were over twenty deaths occurred in Baltimore, on Tuesday, from sunstroke, prominent among which were Mr. Richardson, Chief Teller Farmers' and Planters' Bank, and Mr. Luckett, property agent. The thermometer ranged from ninety-five to one hundred and three in the shade. Most of the cases were from exposure and drinking cold water.

It is rumored that the Cunard steamers will be withdrawn from Boston on the termination of their postal contract, and run from Liverpool to Halifax and New York.

A Great Falls, New Hampshire, dispatch of yesterday, says: Last evening, while two young ladies, Miss Stone and Miss Maddox, were bathing in the river, they ventured beyond their depth and were drowned. The mother of Miss Maddox, who went to their rescue, was also drowned. She leaves a family. The bodies were recovered after remaining in the water about four hours.

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LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A dispatch received from Apalachicola states that yellow fever is raging to a considerable alarm along the coast, over one hundred and twenty victims dying this month at various points. The heat is also unusually prevalent, the mercury day, more so than at any time in twenty years.

Among the delegates appointed to attend the Philadelphia Convention from Iowa are Augustus Cessar Dodge, Henry Clay Dean, and T. W. Clagett—as bad a trio of Copperheads as can be found north of Mason and Dixon's line.

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A BOLT! A BOLT!

The Coalition Dissolving!

Trouble in the Camp!

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP OF THE OPPOSITION.—At the meeting last Friday night at Mr. Montgomery Blair's house, for the purpose of fusing the two Johnson clubs, a stormy time ensued. Mr. Raymond refused to be present because of previous intimations that Johnsonism was to be swallowed up in the scheme of Copperhead Democrats, and Judge Hughes, a member of the Executive Committee, formerly member of Congress from Indiana, an advocate of the Kansas Nebraska bill, Buchanan's appointee to the Court of Claims, and during the late conflict a War Democrat, refused to act with the meeting, and for reasons given in a stirring speech, was unanimously voted off the Committee. The following telegram, as to which it need not be mentioned how it was obtained, but which is authentic, was sent by the Judge this morning to the Governor of Indiana: "Judge Hughes had been elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which meets at Indianapolis to-morrow, and was being influentially pressed to become President of that body. But the results of Friday night deterrained him as to what the present Johnsonism movement intended, and he declines to meet with them or become a candidate for the Philadelphia Convention." This is but the beginning of signals in the rocket and the enemy.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16, 1866.

GOV. MORTON: The proposed Philadelphia Convention lends to the absorption by the Democratic party of the Conservative Union men of the North. I am not at present ready for such fusion, if it is to be. Let the Democratic party first retire its conspicuous anti-war leaders, and cut a sufficient time clause for the grass to grow on the graves of

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL H. CULLEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN P. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. MYERS,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

SENATOR COWAN IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Senator COWAN has found time, in the midst of his Senatorial duties, to write a lengthy newspaper article defending himself from the charge of betraying his party and its principles. The Senator seems not to realize that it is nobody but himself that is on trial; and he should understand that any lawyer-like attempt to change the issue and place the Republican party on trial must necessarily fail. It matters not what he said to the Editor of the COMMERCIAL in the interview in Greensburg. Since, however, he has refered to that interview, we will say that what the Senator said to us then measurably prepared us for his total apostacy. He will remember that we insisted on the preservation of the Republican party as absolutely essential to the welfare of the country, and that we repudiated any course of action that looked ever so remotely to Democratic ascendancy. We have to thank the Senator for making this point clear. We do remember that the Senator said the Democrats "had come over *en masse* and indorsed the President," and that Republicans must make haste "for the time to be lost;" and we wish the Senator had reported our reply, which was in substance, that it looked very much as though the President had gone over to the Democrats, and that he had indorsed them. Now it is in this "going over" process that is embraced the whole case, and we might leave the Democrats and Mr. COWAN to fight it out among themselves. We doubt very much whether the leaders of the party will thank Mr. COWAN for accusing them of abandoning their ground and "going over" to Mr. JOHNSON on the Baltimore Platform, where Mr. COWAN affirms he still stands. They know who has gone over. In the Congressional indorsement of the Philadelphia Convention, whereof Mr. COWAN is one of the seven fathers, the Democratic Senators and members of Congress expressly declare that it is not intended to abandon the Democratic organization or surrender Democratic principles. On the contrary, they see nothing in the Philadelphia movement at all inconsistent with the integrity of both,—and it is simply because the Philadelphia movement will make directly for all the objects of the Democratic party and the leaders of the rebellion against the Government, that they came promptly up to its support. Let Mr. COWAN get up in the Senate and tell GARRETT DAVIS and Delaware SAULSBURY they have abandoned their party and its platform, and "gone over" to the President on the Baltimore Platform, and he will see what answer he gets.

The gist of Mr. COWAN'S argument in his own defense is, that the Republican party abandoned the Baltimore Platform and left him and the President the only ones standing on it, whereupon the entire Democratic party "came over" to them, and that they stand thus and are going to Philadelphia together. On this statement of the case the Senator rests his defense. Great offenders generally have some defense or other; but we doubt whether the Senator in the whole course of his experience ever knew of one to parallel this.

As we have already said, Mr. COWAN'S mode of defending himself concerns himself and the Democracy so far only. It does us and the Republicans. A criminal at the bar who should put in a plea of such downright absurdity would be regarded as confessing everything, and if justice were done, would be instantly convicted thereon.

—We should be glad to hear from the Senator again.

WAR OR PEACE?

The loud clangor of war, brought to our ears from Europe, has been speedily followed, or rather accompanied, by gentle reports that speak of early peace. The Emperor of Austria, it is declared, after his terrible defeat and loss in the last encounter with the Prussians, has requested a cessation of hostilities and sought the mediation of NAPOLEON. To secure the latter, he proposes to cede Venetia, the base of contention with Italy, to the French Emperor.

These announcements are replete with puzzling suggestions. Austria was conducting two wars with her neighbors. In the first collision with Italy, her southern neighbors, she was victorious, and the defeated VICTOR EMMANUEL cried out for help to France. In the contest with her northern neighbors, Austria was badly defeated, and she, too, appeals to France for rescue. Belligerents on opposite sides appear before a neutral, craving his aid. One of those belligerents appears there as vanquisher and vanquished, begging for the termination of the war. The other, as beaten in the only battle he has had, begs for the continuance of the war, with French aid.

Again, while Austria was victor in the collision with Italy, she proposes to give up Venetia, the matter of dispute between them. While, so far as appears, no proposition is made to satisfy the demands of Prussia by whom she was badly beaten.

Nor is it entirely clear why, to close the war with Italy, Austria should give Venetia, the occasion of the war, to France, which is not in the quarrel at all.

And, perhaps, most strange of all is the fact, that while appealed to as mediator for peace, and while taking possession of Venetia, the price of mediation, France is putting her military affairs as nearly as possible on a war footing. Is it through some vision of Russia scowling on this revival of Napoleonic map-making? We are not sure that peace is certain to ensue on the terms indicated. Those very terms may extend the complications and protract the conflict. Europe has not elected NAPOLEON universal arbiter.

BOSTON COMMON AND OUR PARK.

The letter of our corre spondent, published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, contains the following sentence:

"I spentan hour this evening on the Boston Common. All its historical associations make it far less interesting to a stranger's sight! I saw there of more than five thousand of the people enjoying themselves on the grass, promenading on the walks, or listening to the music of the band. I thought of the fifty thousand denizens of the smoky, dirty, dusty triangle between our rivers, and wished from the bottom of my heart I could transfer to them a half hour of the rational enjoyment of these people, and thus inspire them with the idea of providing something of the sort for themselves."

Our worthy correspondent should know that we have the *idea* of a Park, and that we have had it and held it for many past years. And we may indulge the hope that in a generation or two it may germinate and produce the Park itself. And it ought to be known that our sister city, just over the river, has and has had for a generation the thing itself—a Park—an East, West, North and South Common. And we can conceive how the citizens of Allegheny would feel their civic pride rising to a high pitch, should the opportunity occur of introducing into their Common some of the above mentioned five thousand Bostonians. Such rural herds of cattle, such picturesque mounds of earth, such limpid streams of water, such grottos, such groves, such shaded walks, such odors! Is anything like it seen or smelt on Boston Common? If any one wishes to see the superb improvements of art or nature, in the way of landscape beauty, we advise him to visit the Boston Common of Allegheny, and if not fully satisfied with that gratification of his taste, let him take a turn on the North Common. It is inimitable.

TERMS OF ADMISSION TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

It is evident that the managers of the Philadelphia Convention have become alarmed at the threatened consequences of the indorsement and active participancy of the Copperheads. Already they are on the defensive. The *National Intelligencer* is out with an elaborate explanation, the object being to show that "no delegate will take a seat in the Convention who does not loyally accept the national situation," "and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution and the Government of the United States." The *Intelligencer* asserts, therefore, that no others will be admitted, and no fear need be entertained of the Convention being "seized by any clique or faction whatsoever."

Now this would be satisfactory, perhaps, did we not perceive on all hands preparations making by the VALLINDIGHAMS, the COXES, the SEYMOURS, and the peace-at-any-price Democrats, for running the Convention in their own way. The very fact these men and the leaders in the rebellion moved spontaneously, proves what is the real character of the scheme.

The *Intelligencer* will not deny that Mr. COWAN would be a proper person to occupy a seat in the Convention. And what doctrines does he hold? Simply these: that, in judging of the qualifications of members, Congress can determine only whether they have been legally chosen,—with the question of their loyalty or disloyalty it has nothing to do. He holds that the test oath is an outrage, and that every man elected from the South should have been admitted, equal with those from the loyal States, at once and without a question; that the moment the war was over the country, and every part of it, in a legal sense, relapsed into its former condition, and that the imposition of conditions was unconstitutional and an outrage. This is Mr. COWAN'S idea, and he will carry it into the Philadelphia Convention. It is easy to perceive what "maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution" means in the mouths of the conditionists. Mr. COWAN'S interpretation will submit JEFF. DAVIS. It is precisely what every VALLANDIGHAM, every WOOD, every TOOMBS, every BRECKINRIDGE in the land can subscribe to, along with Mr. COWAN, and they will find no difficulty in meeting together.

SECRETARIES STANTON and HARLAN, it is understood, will remain in the Cabinet while they can consistently with their self-respect. To some thousands of men, who have hostile designs on the United States Treasury, in the shape of outrageous claims, this will be bad news, especially so far as Mr. STANTON is concerned. We know nothing of the motives which influence Mr. STANTON not to offer his resignation just now, but we do know that many very excellent people, who do not support the President, have besought him to remain as long as he could do so with honor. And we have no doubt that the President, who, after all, don't like stealing, sets a high value on Mr. STANTON'S services in this respect, and that he feels sure that just so long as Mr. STANTON remains, nothing damaging will come to the country or the administration from that quarter, and it is in that quarter that the expectations of the claim holders lie, when the signs come right—which will never be with Mr. STANTON there. This view of the case makes Mr. STANTON remaining in the Cabinet satisfactory. We do not believe he has any idea of going into the coalition, or of adding to its impotency or efficiency of the political organization which has so efficiently backed him, and which has recognized him as one of its most effective supporters throughout the war.

As to Secretary HARLAN, we are entirely confident that considerations relating to the public service only keep him from resigning.

THERE appears to be a considerable difference between the temperature of the atmosphere in this and many other portions of the country, and that experienced by those who have been sailing over the great lakes of the North. While we are sweltering with heat and being sun-struck, they are shivering with cold. Seamen inform the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, that during th past week they experienced colder weather than they ever did before in summer. The schooner Toledo left Monistee on the 4th of July for Milwaukee. Her helmsman was obliged, on Friday, to wear heavy winter mittens in order to keep his hands from becoming benumbed with cold, and the officer in charge kept up his animal heat by briskly walking the deck in a heavy overcoat.

IT is said a coolness is likely to arise between the JOHNSON men proper, "the National Union" men, as they call themselves, and the Democracy, in view of the fact that the President, in giving out the offices, does not say *Turkey* even once to them. Neither in the cast of the Cabinet, nor in the appointments, actual or purposed, does Mr. JOHNSON seem inclined to recognize the services, past or present, of the Democracy. It is said that Mr. GUAT MCCOMB was taken severely to task, and given to understand that if he expects the support of the Democracy for the Senate, he must deal liberally with them in giving out the offices.

THE London *Times* ascribes the defeat of the Austrians to the needle gun, which, from first to last, it says, seems to have carried the day. And yet, it says, it is inferior to many English guns,—and, we will add, far inferior to our Springfield musket, which is becoming extensively introduced in Europe.

Mr. Greeley Defines His Position.

In answer to a letter addressed to him from Waukegan, Mr. Greeley has written the following letter:

"Yes, sir; I would bail Davis, or you, or any other culprit that the Government would shamefully keep in jail more than a year, resisting a demand to be arraigned and tried, or let go. Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.

MR. J. WILLSON, JR., Waukegan.

THE steamer Quebec brings the intelligence that Baron Meyer Rothschild, the head of the great banking house in Frankfort, and Frankfort, on receipt of the news of the defeat of the Austrians, July 3d, by the Prussians, at once "skeddaddled." His title of Baron was created by the Austrian Government and this, no doubt, accounts for his hasty flight from the Prussian dominion under the free city of Frankfort. He fled to Strasburg. The New York *Times*, in speaking of his flight, remarks that it is believed no serious loss will result from his sudden departure. It might have been more accurate to have said that inasmuch as the Rothschild acceptance of bills on the Rothschilds, if war or revolution can occur, is a favorite of England, in case of Germany. We record the news from Frankfort as a commentary upon the preference sometimes manifested in this country for paper on Rothschild. There is not a spark of credit or honor in any of the European branches of the concern, in case of political difficulty, above the inmblest drawer of exchange on France or England, or on the Continent.

A WAR INCIDENT.—The following anecdote comes from Venice: A ballet girl of remarkable beauty and exquisite form, while dancing at the theater lately, received a bouquet, thrown to her tied with a ribbon in the Italian colors. She immediately kissed the ribbon, which created tremendous enthusiasm among the audience. After the performance she was called to the police office, and sharply reprimanded for this act of patriotism. She excused herself by saying that in kissing the bouquet she had only followed the universal custom on such occasions, but the authorities would not accept this excuse, and told her that if she did another time she should not kiss the bouquet, but tread it under foot. The following evening another bouquet was thrown, and the dancer, in compliance with her instructions, trod it under foot, again amid frantic applause. The ribbon found the bouquet was, however, this time not red, green and white ribbon, but black and yellow—the colors of Austria.

THE Toronto *Globe* is dissatisfied with the laudations of the United States Government by the London *Times*, and gets off the following snarl, in which, however, there is some truth:

"It is impossible to express too strongly the feeling of disgust excited in Canada by the fulsome flattery with which the *Times* compliments the Government and people of the United States. When the Americans were in distress the *Times* was the bitterest of their calumniators; when they are strong, it beslavers them with praise.

"The Washington authorities have dispatched one of their monitors to British waters, as a bit of National brag, and the *Times* thanks them as if they had conferred a great benefit upon the English people. Brother Jonathan can swallow an immense dose of flattery without shaking his wig laces, but he will show more than his usual vanity if he accepts the adulation of the *Times*."

A CINCINNATI PAPER.—The failure of a large dry goods house, in Cincinnati, is reported. The firm alluded to, says the *Commercial*, was that of James M. Clark & Co. No assignment was made, but the house was crippled by heavy losses, and as the latest means of adjusting its affairs, a sale of the stock was made to Mr. C. Bolton, a member of the firm, from which the failing house sprang. The old concern had been highly prospered through a long period, and left its young successors a good business, in which they also did well until early in the present year. We are glad to learn that the losses of their creditors will be quite light, and hope to see the prestige of the old house at once re-established.

IT is claimed that after the Pacific Railroad is completed to the South Pass, the trade of the whole Rocky Mountain region, embracing Dacotah, Montana, Idaho, Utah, and the north half of Colorado, will flow into Chicago, because that city will furnish the best, cheapest, and nearest market. And the Pacific Road is moving up the Platte River to the South Pass, at the rate of ten miles a week. Chicago will not have long to wait.

INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCHES.

First Day's Race.

DEFEAT OF JAMES HAMILL.

[From the New Castle Chronicle, July 5.]

The first of the two great contests on the Tyne for the championship of the aquatic world between Harry Kelley, of Putney, the champion of England, and James Hamill, the champion of America, was decided yesterday morning. The stakes were £250 aside, the distance to be pulled, five miles—from the High Level Bridge to Lemington Point—and the question at issue in reality, the relative merits of the English and American skiff racing. And, as it will be seen from the detailed account given below, if Hamill is the best man our Transatlantic cousins could bring forward as their representative, there can be no doubt that the Americans have yet much to learn in aquatic matters. In taking a general view of the Tyne and its banks at the early hour of half-past six yesterday morning, this is an hour before the appointed time for the race, a stranger would have been impressed with the idea that only local men were about to compete, and that the interest attached to the event was not of such importance as to induce people to be up and astir at such an unwonted hour.

There were not those masses of people on every available standpoint along the course which we are accustomed to see at aquatic championship races; the dizzy heights of the High Level Bridge, on the Gateshead side, were not tenanted; and although the Rabbit Banks, which were lined with human beings, and the *coup d'œil* was imposing. The rootings of the works of the North Eastern Railway Company were seldom readily made available for a good view of the start. The road leading from Pipewellgate—the railway running immediately adjoining it—Redheugh works—the slopes of the banks from head to foot—were all teeming with humanity, few of whom were allowed to leave their employment at the sound of the bell to witness the competition. On the Gateshead side, the Park, the head works of Mr. Parker, and the plate glass manufactory, were alike studded with anxious spectators. On the surface of the Tyne beneath bathed in bright sunlight were boats of every description. On the north side, a fleet of a dozen steamer lying ready to set off when the start of the men was announced. Unfortunately the experiences of many friends as to the height of the funnels of the vessels composing this gay looking fleet, placed the spectators on the banks at a disadvantage, as they could only obtain occasional glimpses of the lithe and beautiful boats which bore the champions of the old world and the new, and made us wonder for the first time in our lives—whose knowledge of the art of sculling was so great—why they were so long in coming to "new wrinkle" by the style of the Yankee man. With Kelley's performance they were literally satisfied—he was gracefully and such an air of mystery system of training

[illegible] well on the [illegible] cuts of the [illegible] ing is of a most [illegible] ing, so the [illegible] ciency and excellence of these not [illegible] was in [illegible] rial, for he [illegible] severely in the future there was to be owing to its result a more definite understanding between the parent and fraternity of the mother country and young America as to which could furnish the swiftest and most skilful boat and oarsman. Interest was lessened; the problem upon which there had been so much speculation was speedily solved, and a solution of the long-mooted question was got into the narrowest part of the channel, the banks were packed with spectators, and the excitement there was a "catastrophe," and a smashing of small craft, and paddle casings and a tangling of oars, and a general shouting of "Stop her, back her;" and a volley of execrations, yelled in the most piercing Tyneside vernacular. This display of moral force with the crash of the wood work had a very moving effect on the Cockneys, who got down from their coign of vantage on the paddle cases, and were more considerate and courteous for the rest of the voyage.

Some fifteen minutes after the start, Kelley was pulled in as the champion of England, and was followed immediately by his athletic opponent, who was received with a hearty cheer from the thousands on the banks and the steamers.

The Race.

Half-past seven was the hour fixed upon for the staunch and gallant representatives of English and Transatlantic aquatic pretensions to be in their boats. Long ere that momentous time arrived, the more ardent lovers of the sport began to congregate on steamer and quay near the starting point, and as soon as they had satisfied themselves as to their position for seeing the preliminaries, or accompanying the competitors in their interesting struggle, attention was occupied by lively expectation of the arrival of the men. Before expectancy had had time to lapse into weariness at the flight of time, the arrival of one of the heroes of the day produced a lively manifestation of interest. The American champion was the first to appear at the new famous aquatic rendezvous, the Mansion House—that smoke-stained monument of hospitality. The representative of Transatlantic boating prowess became the "observed of all observers," a few minutes before seven o'clock. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. John Hamill, Mr. J. Laughlin, and Johnny Mackey, the latter bearing the sculls of the American champion, and at a little distance looking like the bearer of the regalia of royalty. Hamill wore a gray coat and the now familiar red shirt. He appeared to be in first-rate condition, vigor and healthiness of body being indicated by the glow of his ruddy face. He wore a hat out of quiet, unobtrusive color, which has characterized him since he first came amongst us. His expression was untroubled by the intricacies of mind, and a glance at his manly form and confident demeanor was sufficient to convince us that he was "all there" on the day's contest. About five minutes past seven, the Champion of British pre-eminence appeared on the scene, and, accompanied by the interest of the spectators with Hamill, Kelley's entree was observed on its way from Dunston Hill to the Mansion House. As it approached the destination, Kelley was seen standing amidships fully pulled, and some of his partizans exhorting him under the powerful impulse of the skilled oarsmen, and steered by George Drewitt, Kelley nodded to many of his friends as he received in the rapid passage. He landed on the Mansion House pontoons, whither Hamill had preceded him, and the two cordially greeted each other. Until the hour arrived for stepping into the skiffs, Kelley stood on the edge of the landing, looking river-ward and occasionally speaking to those about him. He wore a straw hat, a blue reefing jacket, white flannel shirt, and dark blue trousers. His colorless complexion looked unusually pallid, and some of his partizans expressed themselves a little anxious about this slight disposition. "The chill air of early morn, however, was sufficient account for the supposed pallid color. His bearing did not justify the supposition. It was confident and self reliant, and the impression made upon us was that he was [illegible] frank and open expression of the English character. [illegible] own in his ample development [illegible] ding generosity; and his upright [illegible] affirm and exalt the [illegible] ence of all enervating fears. The two figures on the buttons constituted a feature in the animated scene upon which safe reliance could be placed. Kelley stood almost motionless upon the deck of the boat, and the sturdy set of his head against the dark quay wall indicated Hamill as ready for the back and forward. A few minutes before the start, the crowd, which had been pressing forward from the quay, began to fall off from the quay, and took up positions on the Gateshead side, where the best view of the start could be obtained. Owing to the excessive heat, the [illegible] ing him the proportionate advantage. His strokes were short and rapid, but in his skiff were leaving the water so frequently he appeared to lose time and force and headway. The slightly awkward appearance of the oar as it is lifted for the stroke, and the [illegible] anxiety of the few seconds preceding the start was [illegible] affair; others in their glad confusion and recede from the cylinder. His motion [illegible] was hurried and [illegible] and, and seemed likely to prove fatiguing to

The Daily Commercial

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Cora Warren Graves, formerly a Miss Keith, of Cape Cod, Mass., committed suicide in Chicago last Saturday night. She had abandoned her husband for a young law student, named Charles W. Moore, who finally tired of her and refused to support her any longer. Heart-broken and despairing, with the sense of shame and degradation hiding all hopes and joys for the future, she welcomed death, and by her own act released her sin stained soul. The moral is plain, but, alas, how many will profit by it.

The tusk of some antediluvian monstrosity was found by some workmen on the Little Miami Railroad, near Milford, on Tuesday of last week. It was secured after three hours' hard labor, and though but thirty-six inches long, it is of a shape and weight to warrant the conclusion that it must have been originally eight feet long, being twenty-four inches in diameter and weighing fifty pounds.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 16th inst., says that, the body of a man, believed to be a flat-boat Captain, was found murdered in the cabin of a flatboat on the Mississippi river. The boat was adrift, but after being made fast to the shore, a search was instituted and over $1,000 in money found in the cabin. The deceased is supposed to have belonged to Cleveland, Ohio.

The following is a provision in the new Constitution of North Carolina: "No person who shall deny the being of Almighty God, or the divine authority of both the Old and New Testaments, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in any civil department."

An exchange says that "Mr. Wallwork, of Shelbyville, Tenn., claims title to an invention which will supercede all other kinds of matches in use on railroads. He professes to be able by the application of this information to stop a train, if desired, at any distance, and to shut off steam from an engine five miles away, the same as if he were on the engine." Well, of what does this ingenious consist? Who knows?

The Chicago *Times* and *Republican* are quarreling over their respective expenses. The former says the latter lost $220,000 last year and will sink $200,000 this year. The *Republican* replies: "our aggregate receipts exceeded those of the *Times*, and if the expenses of that paper are four-fold greater than ours, and the *Republican* loss is $220,000, then the loss of the *Times*, according to that progressive calculator, must exceed half a million!"

A southern college has just been opened at Tuscumbia, Ala., on the Mississippi river. Its educational course will comprise a thorough preparatory dep'ment, a commercial department, a normal department, a scientific department and a classical department.

The best trotting time ever made on the American turf is as follows: For "Dexter," under saddle, 2:18 1-2; by "Flora Temple," in harness, which means to a sulky, 2:19½; by "Flora Temple," to wagon, 2:25. The best pacing time was made by "Pocahontas" in 2:17½. The best running time by "Lexington," of Ky.

The Washington *Intelligencer* prints the following advertisement:—"I offer my farm at private sale, containing 103 acres, in a high state of cultivation, in Prince George's county, Maryland, five miles from Washington, and one and a quarter west of Bladensburg depot. The dwelling contains nine rooms, barn, corn house, ice house, dairy, blacksmi h shop, servant's house, fruit of all kinds, large garden, &c." Some house that.

Recently, as we learn by a letter from Florence, a drama was being acted at the Campanella Theatre, on the evening of the 7th inst., which is supposed to begin at midnight. But the piece was long, and only three acts had been played when the manager came forward and announced in the name of the cardinal supervisor of theatres that the public must withdraw as the hour of mortification had arrived. The whole house was immediately in a tumult, and cries of "the fourth act," "we do not want to fast," "we are in a theatre and not in a monastery," etc., were heard on all sides. The police officers a last yielded to the clamor, and the piece was played to the end without interruption.

A letter from Washington says that one of the most important measures perfected by the present Congress, is the act withdrawing from sale all the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, and throwing them open to actual settlers under the Homestead law. In round numbers there will thus be opened for pre-emption by actual settlers over 40,000,000 acres, distributed nearly as follows:—In Arkansas, 11,000,000; Florida, 19,000,000; Alabama, 5,000,000; Mississippi, 5,000,000; Louisiana, 4,000,000.

Apropos of the new Presidential mansion at Washington, Senator Harris, of New York, is shortly to bring forward a plan in opposition to Senator Wade's. The proposition is to purchase the ground lying on the third plateau from the river, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets west, and Q and S streets north, comprising four solid blocks, in one square of about twenty acres, costing, we are of course, a part of Fifteenth and of R streets. This site, though less commanding than Capitol Hill, is known to be some ten or twelve feet higher.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin's new church edifice in New York city is to cost one quarter of a million of dollars. It will not be thoroughly completed for at least one year.

James Lorimer Graham, President of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York, writes to the *Times* of that city, that the losses of his company by the Portland fire are ascertained to be less than $200,000, which is about the average receipts of the company for a month.

A successful effort has been made in France to raise the Vanilla plant.

California is a great fruit producing State. Strawberry vines produce two or three crops a year. Some have even blossomed and produced berries five times in a twelvemonth. Plums often exceed a pound in weight, and sometimes each two pounds. Barley, oats and the other mail grains flourish well in California, and frequently make an astounding yield. Wheat frequently yields from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, and barley has exceeded, under favorable circumstances, 100 bushels to the acre.

PERSONAL.

—General O. S. Ferry, U. S. Senator elect, of connecticut, delivered the oration before the literary Societies of the Wesleyan University, t Middletown, Connecticut, last Monday.

—General Sherman has visited Salem, Mass., standing on the rear of the last car, he said he asn't going to make a speech, but then, with imitable coolness, he said, "I am glad to see 30 here in Salem." Some one in the crowd id, "You are not more glad to see us than we e to see you." With much feeling, Sherman id, "I have no doubt you are."

—Dr. George Blackburne, a young physician, ell and favorably known in Cincinnati, attempted self destruction in that city on Tuesday st by shooting himself twice in the head with revolver. An unsuccessful love affair is reorted to have led to the act. He will not recover.

—The Presidents of the United States are assified denominationally as follows: Washington, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler and ylor were Episcopalians. John Adams was orthodox Congregationalist. Jefferson and hn Quincy Adams were Unitarians. Andrew ckson was nothing while living. Polk and ocolin were presbyterians. Van Buren beged to the Dutch Reformed Church. The rviving Presidents are Fillmore, Unitarian; rce, Episcopal Church; Buchanan, said to be ned to the Presbyterians; Johnson, Methost.

—A "graphic" New York reporter, who is asing Mr. George Peabody over Canada, says at that gentleman was gone to the Saginaw er, provided with "all the necessary articles wherewith to vex the lively and resistant salmon on his chosen and vigorous home."

—Judge Advocate General Holt has addressed ter to Sergeant George F. Robinson, in reto a letter forwarded by him to the Secretaof War, asking that the knife used by Paine the attempted assassination of Secretary ward be transferred to him. Judge Holt ys: "You contributed largely to save the e of the Secretary of State at the extreme haof your own—a most meritorious public serce nobly rendered, and of which the weapon w committed to your keeping will be an enring memento."

—The Pall Mall *Gazette* says that Mr. Ira Aldge, the negro tragedian, is destined to win all dramatic laurels for his race. Who ever ubted it. He has no rival of his own.

—The Petersburg, Va., *Express* denies that Judean Hayne is divorced from Dr. Hayne of uth Carolina, and asserts that the alliance is e of the purest affections. It was Mrs. Hayne o so captivated John Minor Botts that he lowed her from California, and it is generally lieved tendered her his heart and hand.

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BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, PRICE LISTS.

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es, Adzes, Bevills, Augur Bitts, Rules, &c., &c.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

WM. HENDERSON ..... Lessee.
CHAS. H. DUFREZ ..... Manager.

Unabated triumphant success nightly! Dick Sands will appear in his champion Clog Dance on Friday and Saturday evenings. Also another entire new bill of fare by the artists and company. Supplier to-night MINSTRELS.

Positively the last three nights, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, July 19th, 20th and 21st, introducing the most attractive programme of the season. Every thing new to-night, including the great Canadian acts: Excursion Down East, Double Take from the Wing, We Have Struck Oil, New and Splendid Songs, Dances and Bisnon, and a host of other pieces. Grand Ballet and Ascension in front of the Theater on Friday, for the benefit of our patrons. jy19-1

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, can have the same promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office or sent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the advantage one of the same. 1859-1y

OUR GRAND

GIFT CONCERT,

Advertised for July 4th will positively be given at

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.

Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.

FIRST CLASS MUSICAL TALENT ENGAGED.

GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF

$70,000,

Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including City Property, Greenbacks, Fine Farms, &c.

TICKETS ONLY $2.50 EACH.

No blanks. A gift for every ticket holder.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Fine Three Story Brick Residence, corner Canal and Chestnut street, Allegheny $14,000
1 Brick Residence, No. 17 Grant street, C. G. Donnell 6,500
1 Brick Store House, No. 17 Anderson street, A. Patterson 5,000
5 Fine Building Lots in Center of East Liberty, near P. H. R. Station 2,800
5 City Lots, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 Ridge No. 2 2,500
1 gift in Greenbacks $2,000
1 gift in Greenbacks 1,000
1 gift in Greenbacks 500
1 gift in Greenbacks 250
1 gift in Greenbacks 125
1 gift in Greenbacks 75
1 gift in Greenbacks 50
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each 1,000
50 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each 1,000
400 gifts in Greenbacks, $2 50 each 4,000
2,000 gifts of good, Interesting Books 2,000
1 Grand Piano 800
1 Fine Horse and Top Buggy 700
10 gifts of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines 1,900
10 gifts of excellent Melodeons 1,000
9 gifts of SILV ER Jewelry 2,000
Vis: 1 gift Ladies' 3 Diamond Pins, 4 fine Gold Watches.
11 gifts of Western Farms, to wit:

Nine in Missouri,

LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:

Four in Shannon county, One of 331 Acres, and Three of 160 Acres each; Two in Texas county each 160 Acres. One in Ripley county of 160 Acres, and Two in Oregon county, each 160 Acres. Also, Two Gifts in Hamilton county, Kentucky, of 160 and 80 Acres respectively, all in good settlements.

Two gifts Oil Leases (1 32 each) in Oil Wells, located on the famous Pithole Creek, Venango county, Pa., including three flowing wells, and the productive wells in that wonderful region. These interests will be presented to FORTUNE'S favored ones, valued at $300 to $2,-000 each. Maps showing the location of said wells, &c., on hand.

Persons wishing to examine deeds, or certain articles of the above property can be accommodated at our office, where all the particulars may be obtained. Warranty deeds will be given for all the Real Estate.

A CORRECT LIST INCLUDING THE TICKET HOLDERS' NAMES, AND THE GIFTS DRAWN BY TICKET NUMBERS IS KEPT AT OUR OFFICE, SO THAT ALL MAY READILY KNOW WHETHER THEY ATTEND THE CONCERT OR NOT. Our smallest gifts are photographs of distinguished persons.

The drawing will take place after the concert, four children in succession, (A committee shall be appointed by the Ticket Holders alone to superintend the same, and see that the drawing is conducted impartially, and the result published immediately.

Greenbacks, Deeds, &c. forwarded by express.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY Town and Village, with $500 in Gifts of Pittsburgh, to whom liberal inducements are offered.

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address $11 50
10 Tickets to one address 9 00
50 Tickets to one address 42 50
100 Tickets to one address 85 00

Tickets selling fast. Get up your clubs and send on your orders with the name and address in full, of each subscriber.

Number of tickets issued, increased to 70,000. Price $1 each. They are for sale at our office.

$50. 70 FIFTH ST.

2d Floor, Chronicle Building, Pittsburgh.

And at the principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores of this city and Allegheny.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage. Send for circulars.

Money may be sent in a letter at our risk, either by draft, postoffice order, express or registered letters.

We have excellent references, with full and satisfactory evidence that all prizes are faithfully awarded.

N. B.—although our tickets issued for the 4 h inst. were nearly all sold, yet it became absolutely necessary to defer our Concert for duly to allow our ticket agents time to correct their reports. We must positively have the Name, Postoffice address, and Number of each person's ticket, or we can't do justice to our ticket holders, nor avoid error or references. Of course, tickets issued for the 4th inst. are good for the 30th, and have an equal interest in all the gifts.

Agents must be careful to forward reports so as to reach us 24 hours before the concert will certainly take place on the 30th without fail.

No extra charge for admission.

It will be seen that we have added some very valuable city property to our list, at a moderate price.

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For gas, manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville railroad.

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Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.

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Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal

YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,

NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glasworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se3-1f

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MERCHANTS HOTEL,

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Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets,

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This Hotel has been thoroughly repaired, newly painted, papered, carpeted and new furniture and bedding throughout. Location central, and connection with all the railroads. Every attention will be given to guests.

S. H. RIAL,

jy30 PROPRIETOR.

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J. F. D. REATING, Proprietor.

This popular resort is within a short drive of the city, over one of the finest roads in the state—easily reached by the city now, in fact, at all points and to travel. The table is supplied with the best the market can afford, while a choice supply of pure liquors, fit for best cigars &c., may be had at the bar. Remember the WHITE HOUSE, Perrysville Plank Road. my16-3m

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(Formerly kept by G. G. Jarrett.)

Has been refitted and refurnished, and is a pleasant place for persons seeking recreation in the country. It is only eight miles from Pittsburgh on the Washington Pike. The table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Particular attention given to pleasure parties from the city. JAS. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

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The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.

The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.

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Cars of the P. W. R. pass the door every 5 minutes.

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For Six Nights Only,

Commencing Monday Night, July 16, 1866.

Davis' Celebrated Panorama of the Late Southern Rebellion.

Painted on Ten Thousand Feet of Canvass, exhibiting all the great battles fought by our gallant "Boys in Blue" for Liberty and Union.

Admission ..... 35 Cts. | Reserved Seats ..... 50 Cts

Doors open at 7½, Panorama moves at 8 o'clock.

Tickets for Reserved seats at H. KLEBER & BROS., 122 WOOD STREET. HARRY H. DAVIS, Artist and Proprietor.

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The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Bank and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same offic rs & Directors, viz:

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

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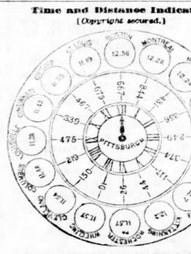

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THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Esley & Co.'S COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.

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SUGAR—

200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars, 10 hhds choice Cuba; 20 boxes Extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by

my17. MILLER & RICKETSON.

GREEN APPLES.

50 bbls. choice New York State Green Apples, just received and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,

ap16 141 and 143 First street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg road, and 6 miles from Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, sufficient for family use well watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER, all the improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, also frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other Out buildings. There is also on the premises a fine orchard of GRAFTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap, if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of

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No. 80 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
or of James Wood, on the premises.

jy17-3m

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

Liberal Terms to Settlers.

Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for the growth of sugar, and of timber. Coal and other minerals in great quantities. Some of the tracts bank on the distance from the great Kanawha and Gauley Rivers. Several Farms with Houses, Orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. Timbered Land improved at the extremely low price of three dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the above number of acres. A large settlement has already been formed and is daily increasing. Clear title warranted. For further particulars, address

WM. H. GILL, Allegheny City, Pa.
Or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street. myth daw 3m

FOR SALE—

A piece of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city, under good cultivation. The improvements are a frame dwelling of four rooms, good range of water, a hewn spring house at the door, a choice variety of one hundred and thirty two grafted fruit trees, including apples, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

J. S. KING

jy19 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

FOR SALE--

Two adjoining three story Brick Dwellings on Pike street, opposite the depot of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. One contains 13 rooms, beside bath, wash and drying rooms, with slated floors and stairs. The other contains eight rooms and out-laced cellars, with large yard in front. Each lot 24 feet front and 90 feet deep to Mulberry alley.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

jy17

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—10 building lots, having each a front on Bedford street, of 20 feet and extend back 100 feet to Wilson's alley, all nicely divided and staked. The first lot is in the 7th ward, offered at the low price of $110 per lot, on easy terms. Apply at once to

B. McLAIN & CO., 122 4th street.

jy18

FOR SALE—

500 acres Coal, near Mansfield, and 600 acres near Noblestown, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

jy17

FOR SALE—

Two hundred acres Coal and surface, situate about thirty rods east of Bulger station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The railroad runs directly through the property. Also, 100 acres of land, under cultivation, the remaining 50 acres in good white oak timber.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

jy3

FOR SALE—

106 ACRES COAL,

situated one mile west of Bulger station, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

jy3

BRICK HOUSES

FOR SALE,

In the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. The undivided One-Third of the Estate of the late JOHN J. VAUGHN, to be sold by the Executors, on the premises, or to

S. DEMPSTER.

jy16 Braddock's Field.

FOR SALE—A Two Story Frame

Dwelling in Birmingham, on Center Street, between Carson and Washington streets, containing 6 Rooms and the lot 21 feet front by 100 feet deep; newly painted and papered. Possession given immediately.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

jy13

COAL MINE FOR SALE.—The IRON CITY COAL COMPANY offer for sale on liberal terms, their coal mine, with 80 acres of timbered land, and the necessary buildings and facilities, on Ohio River, near Yellow Creek, with good prospects for coal. The mine has been successfully worked for the last eight years, and has proven to be of the greatest possible value. Apply to PETER SHIRAS, Jr., or DARMAGLUTZ, Pittsburgh; E. HERWIG, Wellsville; or J. MUELLER, 10 Atwater Block, Cleveland, O.

jy12-7m

HOUSE

FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three-story DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
115 Penn street

jy14-eodtf

FOR SALE.—SEWICKLEY RESIDENCE.

Twenty six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which is a two story frame dwelling containing seven good rooms, with finish corresponding with the whole house; good Stable and Carriage House; excellent Well of water. Location healthy and easily reached. Three acres in forest trees, near the house, cold grapery, and abounding in choice fruit of every kind.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

jy13-MATH

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburg, 11 acres, 136 perches of Land, a new two story Brick Dwelling House and cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

jan3-tf J. S. KING

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
Attorney at Law.

aug4-tf

ATTORNEYS.

H. D. MACKRELL. J. C. M'COMBS.

MACKRELL & M'COMBS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 59 Grant Street,

my23 PITTSBURGH PA.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS
No. 71 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH

my18

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 63d Ill. Vol.)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. B. M. Smith,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. se6-tf

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. B. NORTON, Attorney having offices at Austin, TYLER and WOODVILLE, will transact an agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold, taxes paid, titles investigated, and collections made and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly

se6-1f

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,

se2 No. 72 Penn s. Avenue.

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug31-1y

FULL SET OF CROQUET

BALLS,

MALLETS,

HOOPS and

STAKES,

All complete in a neat box at

JAS. BOWN'S,

jy14-MATH 136 WOOD STREET.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To the Millinery Trade.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in

Straw and Millinery Goods.

BONNETS AND HATS

In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Millinery Goods.

FULL LINES OF

BONNET SILKS,
RIBBONS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
RUCHES, ILLUSION,
CRAPES, LACES,
FRAMES, BLONDS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS,
and ORNAMENTS,
BONNET and
HAT BLOCKS,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.

As our stock was purchased for the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

ap18 77 & 79 Market street.

PROPOSALS.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Land Scrip for Sale.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State, the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1866.

This Land may be located in any State or Territory, by the purchaser of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. But no piece must be under 80 acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General.

For the Board of Commissioners.

Harrisburg, July 11, 1866—jy16 1ay

POTATOES.

500 bbls, choice Prince Albert Potatoes;
500 do do Pinah Blow do
Just arriving and for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD,

ap12

DISSOLUTIONS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a limited partnership upon the following terms, to wit: Said partnership shall be conducted under the name and firm of FRY & SCOTT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and selling of Window Glass, Lamp Chimneys and Glass ware generally. William A. Scott and Henry C. Fry, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, are the general partners, and William M. Long residing in the same city, is the special partner, said William M. Long has actually contributed twenty five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) in cash, to the common stock of said partnership, and said partnership is to commence from the 2d day of July, 1866, and terminate July 1, 1869.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
DAVID M. LONG.

PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1866. jy2-6w

HENRY C. FRY, } Gen. Partners. { DAVID M. LONG
WM. A. SCOTT, } Gen. Partners. { Special Partner.

CRESCENT FLINT GLASS CO.

FRY & SCOTT,

SUCCESSORS TO

LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Glassware, Window Glass,
Green and Flint Glass Preserve Jars,
I. X. L. Flint Glass Lamp Chimneys,

NO. 6 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders Promptly Filled at Lowest Rates. je5

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE!

SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism. It possess many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Having been examined by the Board it is pronounced perfection.

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will

NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.

And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL, from leather to the finest muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Hems, Feils, Binds, braids, Tucks, Quilts, Plaits and Gathers. Has perfect Command over the Cloth, and the least possible friction. It runs smoothly, and is EMPHATICALLY A

NOISELESS MACHINE.

It being the last Standard Sewing Machine patented we claim for it to be one of the simplest and best in the country. Persons wishing to see this UNRIVALED MACHINE would call at

CARSON BROTHERS

NO. 20 FIFTH STREET,

je30 3meod ABOVE ANDREW'S TEASTORE.

THE

BARTLETT

SEWING MACHINE,

MORE SIMPLE AND EASIER KEPT IN ORDER THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.

It makes a seam which will not rip, though every third stitch be cut. It sews from ordinary spools, and the bobbin requires no winding. It will sew as fine a silk, linen threads, and common spool cotton, with equal facility. It will hem, fell, bind, braid, and gather as fast as it can be fed. It is free from all liability to break in washing, ironing, or wear.

All machines are warranted. The "Bartlett" Machine is manufactured under patents of E. Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer Co., to whom licenses to manufacture are cheerfully issued to all on and where the operation of these machines. Send for illustrated circular and samples of sewing. Agents wanted.

EMERY & HOWES,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

68 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

my15-3m

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,

General Agents for Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for

PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.

FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING

SEWING MACHINES

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machines

With GLASS FOOT, BRAIDER and CORDER and the

Dalton Knitting Machines.

Every Machine Warranted. Instruction free. Agents wanted in every county.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,

21 FIFTH STREET,

jel1-MATH (UP ST

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE TURF.

The Great Trot To-day.

An unusual interest is felt in the great trot under saddle, which will take place this afternoon at three o'clock, over the Oakland Park Track. The entries are H. B. Van Voorhis's bay horse "Joe," S. Musgrave's black mare "Annie Laurie," and Sam Bettler's gray horse "General Thomas." The odds appear to be fairly divided between them. "Joe's" success in the two last trots, to harness and wagon, has convinced nearly every one that he cannot be beaten by either of the others, unless it is done under the saddle, and that will be determined this afternoon. "Annie Laurie" has shown excellent speed under saddle, and "General Thomas" will be the favorite to-day with scores, who believe that neither the mare nor "Joe" can equal his performance out of a pair of ribs. Certain it is that the "General" is a better trotter under saddle than in harness or to a wagon. These animals were all reported to be in condition last night, so that unless something occurs to-day to prevent, the trot will undoubtedly prove one of the most exciting that has taken place this season. Mr Van Voorhis has had the track put in a fine condition. The rain on Wednesday fell in good season. The track has become hard as a stone and as smooth as glass, but to-day it will present a fine level appearance and possess enough elasticity to render it comfortable to the horses. The ladies' stand has been prepared for the use of families who wish to witness the trot. The match is for a premium of fifty dollars, and entrance fees, mile heats, best three in five, to mile.

TROTTING IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

Yesterday afternoon a spirited trot took place over the Skating Pond Race Course at Allegheny city. The day was well intended for turf sports, and a large gathering of people were present to witness the match. The ring-distance was mile heats, but this course is not quite half a mile in length. This will at once explain the time given below in the summary. Both animals were in good condition and behaved admirably. A great deal of interest was excited on account of its being a trot under saddle, which is something rarely seen in these days of innovation upon this time honored sport. The interested parties were well satisfied with the result, and everybody appeared to share the pleasure it afforded with them. The following is the summary:

ALLEGHENY RACE TRACK.—Thursday, July 19, 1866.—Match $50 00. Trot under saddle; mile heats, best three in five.

W. Ewing, entered b. h. "Honest John" 0 1 1 1
A. Dilworth, entered g. m. "Lady Thorn" 1 0 0 0
Time—2:16; 2:11; 2:17; 2:15.

MATCH AGAINST TIME.

After the trot, Captain Koontz brought out a fine looking bay horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, to run half a mile against time. The horse was rode by Master Koontz, a son of the owner, of the course around the track—which is not quite half a mile—was made in thirty seconds.

OTHER SPORTS.

Oh did, that a match is in a fair way of being consummated between three of the best trotting horses in Allegheny county, to take place at Oakland Park.

Heavy Robbery of a Fifth Street Store by one of the Clerks.

Yesterday morning, upon the opening of Evans' Gilt Store, 61 Fifth street, it was discovered that a large quantity of goods had been stolen during the previous night. The articles missing consisted of sixteen watches (nine of which was valued at $150), jewelry, gilt chains, finger rings, telescopes, opera glasses, specta cles, the aggregate value being about $1,500. Suspicion was immediately fixed upon one of the clerks of the establishment, named Charles F. Towns, who slept in the store, and who had disappeared mysteriously during the night. Towns is about twenty-one years of age, and was arrested some months ago on suspicion of smuggling goods from Mr. Evans, but managed to relieve himself of the charge and retain his situation. He undoubtedly contemplates embarking in business on his own account, and has supplied himself with a well assorted stock.

Fatal Accident on the Railroad.

Samuel Henderson, a resident of Conemaugh Borough, Cambria county, and a brakeman on the local freight train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed yesterday morning at the Transfer Station, in the Ninth ward, under the following circumstances: An extra train was being made up, and Henderson was engaged in coupling the cars. While in the act of fixing the coupling pin he was caught between the bumpers of two cars, and was crushed in a terrible manner. He was rescued as speedily as possible, and removed to a building in the vicinity, when medical aid was immediately procured, but life is pirited away before it could be rendered him. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and five children. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Henderson's wife arrived in the city during the day and took charge of his body.

A BOY SHOT.—A farmer named Paul Fickes, residing near Hayaville, was arrested yesterday and taken before Alderman Hays, of Allegheny, on a charge of shooting a young lad named Stephen White. It appears that a party of boys, company with a number of other boys, visited Fickes's farm for the purpose of stealing mulberries. While there they were discovered by Fickes, who immediately went to the house and procured a gun, with which he loaded with shot. He then returned to the field in which the boys were committing their depredations, and after taking aim, fired at those who were on the tree. Some of the shot struck White on the right ear, lacerating it very much, and inflicting a severe wound. The Alderman held Fickes to bail for his appearance at Court to answer a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

PITTSBURGH GYMNASIUM.—Why is it that this most excellent institution has neither a habitation nor a home? The heavy rains of Wednesday and Thursday so much impaired the roof of Wilkin's Hall that the association is again without a suitable place for exercise. The members of the association are requested to meet immediately, and suggest what arrangements as will preclude any difficulty in the future from similar causes.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Thomas Johnston, who was arrested on Wednesday, on a charge of stealing a horse from John J. Zimmerman, of Lawrenceville, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, and was committed finally for trial.

Public Amusements.

DUPREZ AND BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS.—This unequalled troupe will remain in Pittsburgh only two nights longer. Engagements elsewhere render it necessary that they close on Saturday night. Everybody who has not heard them should at once improve this last opportunity. The house was crowded from "pit to dome" last night. Go early if you expect to secure a seat.

In front of the theater this evening, Prof. Verbeiler will send up a mammoth balloon, such as only he can make.

THE REBELLION PANORAMA.—The rebellion panorama at Masonic Hall continues to attract large audiences. The uniform testimony of those who have witnessed this fine work of art, as well as pictorial history of the war, is that no more elaborate or interesting work was ever exhibited in Pittsburgh. To-morrow night it will be unrolled for the last time.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. 3

CATARRH.—The origin of Catarrh is in most cases *A neglected Cold*, which can be relieved by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*, by soothing the irritated and inflamed membrane extending from the nose to the throat. For Coughs and Throat Diseases the Troches are of great service. Jy16-mwadaw

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:

Alliance, Ohio.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad.....ROBT. REYNOLDS
Altoona, Pa.....D. H. GEISEY
Alliance, Ohio.....D. G. HAYES
Allegheny City.....C. SAGE
Brownsville, Pa.....W. SHOWERS
Beaver, Pa.....W. CLARK
Blairsville, Pa.....W. R. RUEGER
Bloomdale, Ohio.....S. SIMMS
Bloomingdale, Ohio.....D. D. JOHNSON
Beaver Falls, Pa.....J. H. MCCONNELL
Brookville, Pa.....W. J. MCKNIGHT & BRO
Bellair, Ohio.....ROBT. MCELROY
Birmingham, Pa.....C. FRIED
Burgettstown, Pa.....F. P. WILSON
Braddock's Field, Pa.....W. EDWARDS
Bakerstown, Pa.....J. M. CLARK
Butler, Pa.....H. C. HEINEMAN
Cadiz, Ohio.....A. HANNA
Coshocton, Ohio.....W. A. JOHNSTON
Cooksburg, Pa.....D. HASKINS
Corry, Pa.....BARCLAY & FARNSWORTH
Connellsville, Pa.....JAMES REED
Canonsburg, Pa.....H. CLARK
Clarion, Pa.....MILES BEATY
Columbiana, Ohio.....
Canton, Ohio.....A. PRICE & BRO
Connaughtville, Pa.....J. C. JORDAN
Culmerville, Pa.....H. C. JORDAN
Candor, Pa.....J. COOK
Crestline, Ohio.....W. FIELDS
Cecil, Pa.....MATTHEW
Carrollton, Ohio.....J. SNYDER
East Liverpool, Ohio.....R. R. PARKER
Elrod's Station, Pa.....G. W. HARPER
Elizabeth, Pa.....D. O. C. HAMMOND
East Lewistown, Ohio.....D. HUNTER
Ewing's Mills, Pa.....JAMES EWING
Enon Valley, Pa.....M. W. SMART
E. & P. R. R.....S. H. JOHNSON
East Liberty, Pa.....SAML. ROSS
Freeport, Pa.....J. H. SHOOP
Frankfort, Pa.....SMITH, DAVIS & CO.
Frankton, Pa.....W. P. HANNA
Greenville, Pa.....HUGH MCCLEAVE
Greensburg, Pa.....C. G. LOWRY
Hollidaysburg, Pa.....D. MANN
Havelock, Pa.....SAMUEL PAUL
Hopedale, Ohio.....WM. EARL
Indiana, Pa.....JOHN MCKEE
Inland Iron Oil Regions.....THOMAS TEST
Johnstown, Pa.....D. SIGNER
Jamestown, Pa.....A. F. RRAY
Jeddo, Ohio.....N. B. REYNOLDS
Kent, Ohio.....W. H. DICKEY
Kittanning, Pa.....W. COOPER
Library, Pa.....T. LONERIGAN
Latrobe, Pa.....S. T. BARACKMAN
Lawsonham, Pa.....W. C. ORR
Leechburg, Pa.....J. P. KERR
Laytonia, Pa.....J. C. ROBB
Mercer, Pa.....P. J. PIERCE
Masillon, Ohio.....MRS. E. F. CLARK
New Lisbon, Ohio.....M. O. SPRINGER
Neadville, Pa.....E. P. MCELROY
Monongahela House.....A. WARD
Marietta, Ohio.....E. WISCHMEYER
Mount Union, Ohio.....
Mount Jackson, Pa.....J. M. HALL
Morgantown, West Virginia.....J. L. DAVISSON
Madison, Pa.....J. L. DAVISSON
Meadville, Pa.....GEO. GRAY & SON
New Brighton, Pa.....M. A. TOWNSEND
New Galilee, Pa.....J. M. MCCLELLAND
New Castle, Pa.....R. M. ALLEN
North Benton, Pa.....N. HANNAH
North Hope, Pa.....JAMES CHRISTIE
New Scottsville, Pa.....J. BRAKE
New Waterford, Ohio.....J. M. SWIFT
Noblestown, Pa.....
Oil City, Pa.....J. WOODS & CO
Poland, Ohio.....RUFUS PARKER
Plumer, Pa.....MORRIS & GRAY and others
Penna. R. R.....M. KILBY
P. & C. R. R.....J. M. NEWHOUSE
Pennsylvania R. R.....JNO. HOOD
P. & L. E. R. R.....A. ANDERSON & W. S.
Polaski, Pa.....J. L. WELCH
Pennsboro, Pa.....J. ENGLISH
Perrysville, Pa.....J. ENGLISH
Pa. Railroad.....C. F. JOHNSON
Rochester, Pa.....J. LINNENBERG
Ridge City, Pa.....J. F. MORRIS
R. & C. R. R.....H. BLACKBURN
Rostraver, Pa.....M. W. ECKLES
Ravs Ridge, Pa.....WILLIAM PORTER
Saltsburg, Pa.....J. W. MCQUISTON
Sewickley, Pa.....S. MCCANDLESS
Sharon, Pa.....C. M. RICE
Sharon, Ohio.....ISAAC PHILLIPS
Sharpsville, Pa.....C. M. RICE
Smithfield, Ohio.....H. HUNTSMAN
Smicksburg, Pa.....W. N. SIMS
Steubenville, Ohio.....GLENDENNING & SON
Smith's Ferry, Pa.....J. M. ATEN
Shippingport, Pa.....J. HENDERSON
Titusville, Pa.....B. N. HOBB & CO
Taley Grove, Pa.....J. H. SPENCER
Upper Middletown, Pa.....JAMES NICKLE
Utica, Pa.....CRITCHTON
Wellsville, Ohio.....GEORGE A. BOOTH & CO
Wheeling, Va.....HEAD, BLACKIE & CO
Wellsville, Ohio.....GEO. S. JEFFREY
Wellsburg, Va.....J. M. BROWN
Wellsville, Ohio.....H. SHIPMAN
Wheeling, Va.....J. LEACOCK
Wheeling, Va.....W. P. MCKELVEY

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Units States and Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jy4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, July 19,—P. M.

The noon despatches from New York to-day mark Gold at 150; Eighty-ones, 109¾; Five-twenties 108¾@109; Seven-thirties, 107¾; Ten-forties, 99; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86; Fort Wayne, 99½; Erie, 65¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 51. The break in Erie, we noticed yesterday, does not appear to affect the price of kindred stocks, as it was pretty generally understood upon, although it fell with crushing weight upon some parties. It is now stated that the interest on the preferred stock will not be paid in August, but that a statement will be made by the Company showing that there is a deficit in funds to pay interest and leases. The recent conversion of bonds has added largely to the amount of floating stock, which is now estimated at 150,000 shares on the street.

—The *Times* of yesterday morning, says: On the railway speculation a sudden discovery was made this morning, that the Bull speculators in Erie shares had quietly turned their corner, by supplying the great bulk of the stock at 76@76⅞ @74 per cent., besides selling a large amount of the stock to the open market. It is a subject of no small congratulation and amusement, that the wisest and shrewdest, as well as least scrupulous operators against the stock during the month of June, and some of whom quite confidently predicted 50, and even 40 cents on the dollar, (because of Mr. Drew's damaging transactions with the Directors), were frightened at the close of last week into purchasing to cover their low priced contracts at 74@76 per cent. When it was suspected this forenoon that the Bulls had realized on their first important demonstration, in favor of the stock, the price went down to 65 per per cent., but at a later hour rallied to 67¼ per cent., as against 74 yesterday forenoon, and 71¾ at the close of yesterday.

—The Assistant Treasurer at New York is ready to accept seven-thirties from any holders, in exchange for five-twenty bonds of 1865, upon liberal terms, and will receive the former at par, with interest being adjusted according to the amount due on each security.

During the current week about $10,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness have been redeemed; but the week previous the amount manifested reached $15,000,000—making a total of $30,000,000 redeemed since June 26th. Up to yesterday morning, about $250,000 of seven-thirty coupons, due July 15, had been cancelled.

—The Safe Deposit Company of Cincinnati having assumed control in the vault of the Lafayette Bank for one of Hall & Co.'s large steel safes, has commenced receiving packages of Bonds, Gold and other valuables on deposit. The rates of chargesare as follows: On Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery, $1 25 per $1,000 for one year; on the same and other Securities, negotiable only by indorsement, 60 cents per $1,000 for one year; Gold Coin, $1 25 per $1,000; Silver Coin, $2 per $1,000.

The following were the closing quotations for the principal copper shares in the Boston market yesterday: Bay State 11⅝@12⅛; Concord, 25@34; Copper Falls, 38@39; Franklin, 40@41; Hancock, 25 asked; Humboldt, 4½@4¾; Huron, 2@6; Isle Royal, 8 offered; National, 18 asked; Mesnard, 2 offered; Minnesota, 5@8; Pathenick, 55@56; Pewabic, 93 offered; Pittsburgh, 47 offered; Rockland, 4⅞@6; South Side, 1¾ asked; Superior 83¾ asked; Toltec, 10 asked; Wintirop, 3 asked.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 20, 1866.

Business in all its various departments continues very dull, dealers, at least purchasers, being disposed to take hold in very sparing quantities. They are still in hopes that trade will revive before long, but have no means of ascertaining when that desire event will take place, and, therefore, during the past 36 hours, was changeable. Fine growing rains have fallen in various parts of the country, which will be beneficial to the growing crops. Both rivers rose a few inches. Produce—We continue to notice a dull market, prices being very unsettled, in fact, the figures one day being no criterion of what they will be the next. The prices received by the Canada and latest from the Western markets represents the market as being flat, prices steadily declining. Flour—The market contains an ample supply. Buyers generally are disposed to hold off for lower prices, consequently we have only sales to record made to supply the wants of the home market. The rates were the same as the previous day. Bacon—We have to notice a firm market, with a good jobbing demand. The supply on hand is not large. Salt meats of all descriptions are wanted at current rates. Butter —The demand was very active, and prices were unchanged. Potatoes—The receipts are steadily increasing. Prices are steadily decreasing, holders being anxious to realize. Ashes—The market was steady with a fair jobbing demand at current prices. On the landing, trade was dull. The only boats announced were the W. A. Caldwell and Arabian, for Cincinnati. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

GRAIN—The market at this time is very unsettled. No two dealers appear to ask the same prices. The demand for Oats is very active, as may be seen from the sales Corn Chicago at 86c 2 do, including sacks, at 86c. Oats—Sales made from store at 70c. On the street the market was dull. We quote nominally at 80@85c per bushel. There was a good demand for Barley, but only small lots were offered for sale. Rye—We don't seem to be fancied at previous rates. We quote $1 25@1 30 per bushel, according to the quality of the figures. Barley and Rye were dull, without any sales to establish prices.

OAT MEAL—A few articles sales 1 bbls Canada Oat Meal at $12 by bbl, the prices being unequal to good family flour.

BUTTER—There was more inquiry for certain descriptions sales 40 kegs choice packed at 22½c. Roll was rather dull. Prices irregular.

BACON—The market is very firm, but not very active sales 25 boxes W. R. at 16½c. Sales other descriptions at former prices.

HAMS—The demand has fallen off. Sales 6 bbls at 16c.

POTATOES—Were in good supply and tending to a downward. Sales 75 bbls at @ 3@3 25 ₱ bbl.

APPLES—Are coming in freely now (in sacks). Small sales are reported at $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The market has undergone no change. We note sales to a fair extent at 11½@12c.

LARD—Is in fair demand. Supply light with the demand. Sales 40 bbls No. 1 at @ 15 @ 15½.

DRIED BEEF—Is in fair demand. Sales in our market not being large, holders were firm in their views. Sales 60 lbs canvassed sugar cured at 20c.

LARD—The market is fairly active. Small lots of thousands brands at 21½@22c country, cold at 22c.

CHEESE—There is no change to note in the market, with a good local demand for the various descriptions. As stocks have increased, prices have declined.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was not very active, beyond the sales noticed, the bulk of the sales were in the home market, there was nothing done. The supply on hand is sufficient for all purposes. Among the sales were the following. Extra Family, winter wheat at $8 50 bbls. Fancy do at $8 25 bbls. Spring do at $8 bbls. Extreme prices of course fancy brands sold by the drag load at higher prices. Spring Wheat—Sales of 160 bbls, to-date, at $6 50@7 50 ₱ bbl.

RACKS—The market remains firm with a steady jobbing demand at $2 50@2 75 ₱ 100 lbs, as to quality, cent at previous prices. As the figures were unchanged from our last report, we refer to it. Sales of 500 bbls clear at 12c.

SUGAR—The demand was moderate, with sales in a small way at 10@16c, as per quality.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 20, 1866.

Business, so far as relates to oil, is improving. There was more inquiry for the raw and the manufactured article. A number of large dealers by purchased liberally for the Eastern and European markets who have held off for some days, have decided to again commence business. The result was, several lots of Refined that were under negotiation were closed at prices a shade higher principally for fall delivery. The supply of oil on hand is not large, besides most of the refiners have sold heavily for fall delivery, and are busily engaged in filling their contracts, hence their inquiries. They have evidently made up their minds that prices have touched the bottom, and are prepared to act accordingly.

CRUDE OIL.—The stock in this market, except that held by Refiners, is quite light. The low stage of water in the Allegheny has, in a great measure, cut off receipts, till we have a rise. The principal transactions in Crude will be for future delivery. We note sales as follows: 500 bbls bulk, August delivery; 12½c sales 65 bbls Green County Amber, 18c, including bbls; sales 1,000 bbls Allegheny Oil, bulk, August, 12½c; sales 2,000 bbls do, to be delivered this fall, bulk, 12½c.

TAR—Sales 100 bbls at @ 60 ₱ bbl.

REFINED—The sales to-day are large, amounting in the aggregate to 9,000 barrels, being the heaviest sales we have reported for a long time; they extend, however, to the end of the present year. Sales 2,000 bbls bonded, free on cars here, delivered, 43c; 500 bbls bonded, free on cars here, delivered, Philadelphia, 46c; 500 bbls do, September, 46c, an advance 1,000 bbls do, 40c; 500 do, 40c; 500 do, August, 38c; 1,000 light straw to white, November delivery, 41@42c; 500 bbls do, October, 42c; 1,000 bbls do, December, light straw to white, 42½, 500 do, 42½c, and 1,000 bbls do, same condition, 42½c. Free Oil was without movement. Prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

CLEAR AS CANAL.

Clark & Sumner, 501 bbls refined. Philad'a.
Eney, Jagerman & Co, 243 bbls refined. Philad'a.
J. Herring, Jr., 175 bbls refined. Phila.
S. McMahon & Co, 55 bbls refined. Philad'a.
Morgan & Fell, 50 bbls refined. Philadelphia.
Oliver R. Jones, 57 bbls refined. Philad'a.
Lockhart & Frew, 50 bbls refined. Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 111 bbls tar. New York.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and the market is dull. Small sales are making at from 67@68c for extra, 65@66c for fine delaine, 60@62½c for medium, 55@57½c for unwashed, and 50@52½c ₱ lb for No. 1 western pulled, according to grade.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The market remains quiet for both domestic and imported fleeces. Large sales are reported by advices from Washington assert that the Western Woolgrowers have secured important advantages in the late Revenue bill, which will virtually increase the duty on imported wool, but in effect will not affect the market here in the perceptible. The sales since our last comprise 175,000 lbs State and Western fleece, chiefly at 65@70c, including some choice 1 bbs at 68@70c, and unwashed, Saxlic, 100 bales pulled, 67½@68c; 50 bales do, Mestiza, and 25,000 lbs African, in bond, on private terms.

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 17.—The *Blade* of this date says: The amount of wool purchased in this market this season has been unprecedentedly large. We have not heard the gross receipts and shipments for the week, but there is no doubt they exceed those of any similar spandlig period by lake are 3,999 bales, or 799 000 lbs; by C. & T. wool were 99 000 lbs—making in the aggregate 999,000 lbs. The receipts by team for a few days past have not been as large as for some time previously, but the quality manifested that we will have a tendency to bring out the remainder of it much earlier than the early growers.

DETROIT, MICH., July 18.—The *Post*, of this date, says: The market has become perfectly flat, with almost literally nothing doing anywhere. The nominal rates are as follows, but there are very few buyers disposed to venture above those figures, while at the same time a majority of the farmers are inclined to hold for still higher prices. The amount of wool connected with the wool trade for many years gives a graphic illustration of the fluctuations of the market by dividing buyers and sellers into two classes, the conservative and the speculative. Many of those who have bought and those who have not sold, are of the different class, which includes those who sold and those who have not bought.

New Bedford Market, for the Week Ending July 18.

Sperm Oil—There is inquiry for export and by speculators, but holders are very firm at advanced prices, and sales are confined to small lots for home consumption in this market, for manufacturing on private terms. Last sale reported at $2 20 gallon, and inclination also, to be firm at a price not transpired.

Whale Oil—Market quiet and no sales.

Wheat in Cincinnati.

The *Commercial* of the 18th inst. says: Wheat is as dull to-day as heretofore. The market tends downward, as if the decline on Spring is quite marked. Extra would not bring over $1 75 in elevator, and other grades are lower in proportion. Last season's Fall Red sold readily at $2 25@2 30; and Fall Red at $2 20@2 30. The latter figure is extreme, and 10c above the notions of buyers.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, July 19, 1866.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CATTLE—The market during the week has exhibited no particular change from last week. The sales were to a fair extent at fair prices. The present week market has been hard on the drovers; several have lost heavily by their stock being suffocated. Owners of Hogs have had a very similar time of it. The current rates of Cattle this week were $6 15@6 00 ₱ cwt, last week, $6 70@6 50—showing an advance in this week's prices on all descriptions; of course, the largest portion of the sales were between the rates we have mentioned. The sales this week were 1,900 head; last week, 1,989—a pretty close run. The week's exports were: To Baltimore, none; Philadelphia, 731; New York, 625; war, 280. Total, 1,636; against 2,899 last week; a falling off amounting to 794 head. The market closed at sixty at the figures we have named.

HOGS—The present warm weather has caused buyers to hold off, while previous prices were fairly maintained. The falling off in transactions were not very large. The present heated term has been severe on Hogs, especially at ones, as they easily smother. The sales this week were 3,000 head; last week, 3,500; a falling off as compared with the previous week's sales. The rates this week were $9 75@10 70, being the extremes. Last week $9 40@10 70 were the latter extremes. The receipts last by rail were this week, 10,000 head, as follows: To New York, 5,015 head; Baltimore, 2,400; Philadelphia, 2,585; excess over last week of 4,100 head.

SHEEP—The market was well supplied with sheep with a good trading demand. Last week's figures were fully maintained, in fact for summer one sheep are strong in their value. We note sales this week at from @ 6@5 50 per cwt; extra $6 50@6 75. The sales as reported reach 280 head.

LAMBS—Are the favorite meat during the present hot few weeks. All good parcels offered find ready purchasers, at $3 00@3 50 per head, according to size and condition.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT.

Haywood & Co, sold 72 head at $7 25@8 25 ₱ cwt.
John Kerrin sold 10 head at $7 25@8 00 ₱ cwt.
Greenawald & Kuhn sold 79 head, in lots, at $7 00@8 25 ₱ cwt.
Rothschilds & Eckert sold 40 head at $7 50@8 50 ₱ cwt.
O'D Weil sold 20 head, part inferior, at prices varying from $4 50@5 50 ₱ cwt.
Myers & Neely sold 20 head, the terms were withheld.
Glass & Lafferty sold 26 head, at prices ranging from $7 00@8 00 ₱ cwt.
John H Glass, of the same firm, sold 25 head stock cattle at $ @ 6 00 ₱ cwt.
Kraus & Haas sold 85 head extra quality at $12 ₱ head. The same firm also sold 8 head, at $8 @8 50 ₱ cwt.
O'Quirk sold, in lots, 20 head western stock at $7 @ 9 cwt.
Marks & Trauerman sold 16 head at $6 @ 8 cwt; retailed to butchers, and 20 head at $6 @ 8 cwt; also 25 head, at @ 7 cwt, the same firm sold 20 head at @ cwt @ cwt.

New York Fish and Fruit Markets.

July 18—Dry Cod are in demand and prices are very firm; scarce sales selling at 7½c, and sold on this basis. Pickled shad are in fair demand and prices are firm; sales Shore $22 50; No. 1 Bay $20 00; 200 bbls large No. 1 Bay at $19 00. Pickled Herring are in fair demand; sales Shore $6 50; No. 1 Bay $5 00; 500 bbls large No. 1 Bay at $4 50. Pickled Salmon is in fair demand; sales Shore $22 00; No. 1 Bay $20 00; 200 bbls large No. 1 Bay at $19 00. Pickled Mackerel is in fair demand; sales Shore $22 00; No. 1 Bay $20 00; 200 bbls large No. 1 Bay at $19 00. Pickled Herring are in fair demand; sales Shore $6 50; No. 1 Bay $5 00; 500 bbls large No. 1 Bay at $4 50. Pickled Salmon is in fair demand; sales Shore $22 00; No. 1 Bay $20 00; 200 bbls large No. 1 Bay at $19 00.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Flour very dull. Wheat dull and declining; sales of Red at $2 30@2 35; White $2 40@2 45. Corn dull; White 90c; Yellow 92c. Oats dull at 70@72c. Provisions and Whisky steady.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Flour very unsettled with a declining market; buying and selling at extreme prices. Wheat declined two cents; sales of Red at $2 30@2 35; White $2 40@2 45. Corn dull; sales of new at 70@72c. Oats dull at 60@62c. Provisions and Whisky unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 19.—Flour quiet and dull. Wheat dull; White Michigan $2 40@2 45 offered for old. Amber Michigan sales of new white Illinois at $2 30. Corn firm and in good demand at 90c. Oats dull and nominally lower; new No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 10. Rye dull at $1 40@1 45. Barley dull at $1 60@1 70. Timothy Seed dull and nominal. Provisions and Whisky unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 1 at 97c for No. 2. Corn 66c. Oats declined 2c. Receipts—Flour, 500 bbls; wheat, 24,000 bush; corn, 1,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 3,500 bales. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. New York exchange par to ¼ premium. Bank sterling, 9½.

Louisville Markets.

July 17—The week's commercial affairs in all departments are dull and lifeless, in effect sales of nothing worth noticing have been made, and prices decline.

The city and jobbing trade continues to a fair extent at rates current at the close of last week. Stocks of sound white corn are scarce and prices thereby are somewhat nominal, while mixed and yellow are in full supply. New wheat comes in slowly, with no offers to speak of.

Coal—Retail sales of best Pittsburgh at 25c delivered, and Cannel at 30c. Wholesale rates for Pittsburgh, Pottsville in bulk, 20c; Cannel, 25c.

Provisions—Bacon sides, 16c; shoulders, 13c; hams, 18@19c; clear sides, 17c; clear rib